

THE

CHINA



VOL. XII. No. 1127.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,
Canton, 16th April, 1866.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB.

1. THE EVENING MAIL.
A DAILY PAPER.
PRICE.—\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*.
THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of Ningbo and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased, extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, AND CONTAINING THE ARTICLES IN THE EVENING CHINA MAILS WITH SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT
THE MORNING OF THE MAILS'
PRICE.—To Subscribers to issue, \$8; to Non-residents, Single Copies 50 cents.
ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.
MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. \$1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
"China Mail" Office, Hongkong, January 23, 1866.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third CALL, of \$25 each, due upon the Shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 6th day of August next, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, which receipts can be exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after the said 6th day of August next.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts unpaid.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

Signed) AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.

Hongkong, July 5, 1866.

INTIMATIONS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H.R.H. the MOHAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASE PRESENTED by the City of London to H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, illustrated on their price.

BENSON'S Watch, with all post and Silver sizes,

BENSON'S RONOMETER.

BENSON'S THERMOMETER.

BENSON'S WATCH, com- pletes, Silver, 15 as.

BENSON'S WATCH, for FORTY YEARS.

BENSON'S WATCH, for FORTY YEARS

THE CHINA MAIL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1866.

BIRTH.

At Hongkong, on the 17th September, the Wife of R. McILROY, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At the Military Hospital, Hongkong, on the 11th September, Sergeant THOMAS O'XIR, 20th Regiment, aged 35 years.

At the Seaman's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 13th September, JAMES KIRKALY, Seaman, late ship *Harkaway*.

At Hongkong, on the 15th September, ARCHIBALD, Infant son of R. McILROY.

At Hongkong, on the 16th September, WILLIAM KING, late H.M. Military Store Department, aged 44 years and 6 m.

At Hongkong, on the 17th September, J. C. HARPER, late Physician, Whampoa, aged 45 years.

At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 17th September, JOHN NORMAN, Seaman.

At Hongkong, passenger, MARIANNE JORDAN, daughter of M. J. d'AQUINO, Merchant.

At Shanghai, on the 12th September, CHARLES GREY, aged 59 years.

On the 13th September, in the Shanghai Hospital, JOHN KING, of New Jersey, U.S.A.

At the "Exchange," Hongkong, at 3:00 A.M., the 14th September, of Acute Rheumatism, MARK, commonly called "MARK HALL."

On the 8th September, suddenly, on board of the *Amiral Charner*, JOHN W. SISKIN.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

French Admiral on route to Corea—News from Peking—Tientsin—Extensive purchase of steamers of Japanese—News from Shanghai—Settlement of compensation for the "Firefly"—Collisions—The Stamp Act in Hongkong—The new dollars—Kidnapping case—Hotel Company meeting—The Chinese and Portuguese at Macao—Heavy gales on the coast.

Our news from the North is not peculiarly exciting. There has not been time to receive intelligence of any action against Corea on the part of the French. The French Admiral had reached Chefoo in his flag ship accompanied by a Corvette, and other vessels of war were expected. Upon their arrival the whole were to start for Corea and will doubtless give the Coreans a new opinion of foreigners to that now prevailing.

We learn from Peking that the mother of the emperor's tutor has recently died, and in accordance with Chinese custom the latter should now retire from his functions and all active employment, for three years. The Empress, however, has insisted that so serious an interruption to His Majesty's studies cannot be allowed, and that the tutor shall resume his duties after a retreat of 100 days. The emperor has given Tls. 2,000 towards the funeral expenses.

Business at Tientsin is reported dull so far as foreign houses are concerned, the Chinese slowly and surely getting it more into their own hands. The market for manufactures appears to be recovering slightly, with the returning cool weather, and prices are steadier, except in the case of grey shirtings, where improvement can hardly be looked for, in view of the large stock already held, and continued arrivals.

Several further sales of steamers to the Japanese have taken place at Nagasaki. The Prince of Higo has purchased the *Fairy* through Messrs. Glover & Co. for \$23,000; Messrs. Alt & Co. have sold the *Japan* to the Prince of Akeo for \$110,000, and the Government have bought the *Mercury* from Messrs. Glover & Co. for \$30,000. The late gunboat *Kestrel*, belonging to the same firm, is also reported to have been sold to the government, which has chartered the steamer *Higo* for Osaka and Yedo. Dr. Banquin is reported to have gone in her to see the Tycoon, who is believed to be ill. The nibbles made at the *Chusan* have again resulted in disappointment to the owners, and

Yokohama on the 29th, via the

Japanese Steamer *Yangtze*

"pairing injuries

Chosu's bat

for the neigh-

the Japanese are

in their purchase,

gone up to 317 per

ars in the market.

ghee papers, to which, by the

we are indebted for the above para-

graphs, we subjoin a few items of general interest. The Taotai has consented to raise his contribution to the Municipal exchequer under the head of wharfage dues, to \$14,000.

His Excellency has, we learn, been confirmed in his appointment, which was at first acting, and promoted from the second to the first grade of the blue button.

We noticed in our last week's issue the mysterious abduction of a native contractor named LINKEE. A reward of \$200 is offered by government for information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of one or more of the persons who assaulted and carried him off by force.

The Hotel Company have held a meeting, which we report in another column. The northern Chinamen are excessively disgusted at the whole pageant, which, they say, was purely rebel; the costumes adopted being those worn in the Kwantung province before the establishment of the present dynasty—identical with those adopted by the Taiping rebels.

An illustration has recently occurred on the part of the Chinese against a fort on the point opposite the city. The real particulars, so far as we can learn however, seem to be of a far more pacific nature. It is very likely that the Chinese are highly dissatisfied with "the bold stroke of policy" the Portuguese have been guilty of

This vessel was in the possession of three American gentlemen, and was by them chartered to the Imperial Commissioner Le Foo-tai, for the purpose of assisting in conducting operations against the rebels, when they were ravaging the Kiangsu province. The charter party contained a clause to the effect that in the event of the steamer being lost, the Foo-tai would hold himself responsible for the sum of Tls. 35,000 as compensation. The vessel accordingly proceeded up the country and unfortunately was captured by some rowdies and fell into the hands of the rebels. A demand was, therefore, made for the restitution of the amount agreed to; but the agent of the Foo-tai refused to conform with the terms of the charter party, and the matter was referred to the United States Consul, and by him to his superiors at Pekin. The affair however could not by any means be arranged before the American flotilla arrived; and the terms of the charter party at length were complied with.

A collision took place September 11, at Woosung between the *Helen Nicholson* and the Ham Barque *Savallie*, the latter on her way to Shanghai, and before they could get free of each other an iron barque came up, got foul of them both. The *Helen Nicholson* had lost her jibboom, but we have not yet heard the whole extent of the damage.

The Hamburg Steamer *China* on her way to Hongkong, came into violent collision with the French barque *Amiral Charner*, bound to Shanghai, when outside of the Liguidship on the 7th inst., both vessels sustaining serious damage. The former lost fore yard, fore rigging and rails, while the barque had her bowsprit, jibboom, etc., cut away. The *China* returned to port, her Captain having been seriously injured by a falling spar at the moment of collision.

In Hongkong the agitation about the Stamp Act has advanced another step. The reply of His Excellency to the memorial, which has already appeared, was read at a public meeting, held on Monday last for the purpose of receiving it, and to decide on what further steps should be taken. The Meeting presented a remarkable contrast to the former gathering. Many of the original promoters of the movement did not show at all, while three gentlemen came forward either to defend the Government policy, or to advise the discontinuance of further opposition to it; while at the first meeting there was perfect unanimity, so far as the speaking was concerned, in denouncing it. A motion for appointing a committee to draw up a memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to His Excellency, was very briefly moved and seconded; about half the persons present (120) voted for the motion; eight voted (120) against it, the remainder of the meeting not voting either way. The speeches of Messrs. Sharp, Barnard, and Storey, in favour of the Stamp Act, frequently elicited applause, showing that public opinion here is by no means unanimous against the Stamp Act as had been stated. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the agitation will remain at its present stage, and that the promised memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies will never see the light. The residents at Amoy sent in a protest against the Stamp Act; His Excellency replied to it as promptly and effectively as he did to the Hongkong memorial. His Excellency, it is said, sent home his despatches on the matter by the last mail.

We hear it rumoured that F. W. Mitchell, Esq., the present Postmaster General, is likely to be appointed "Commissioner of Stamps" or "Stamp duty." Mr. Mitchell has so distinguished himself by hard work, in whatever department he has been employed, that his selection as Commissioner of Stamps—if the rumour be true—is a guarantee for the efficient performance of the duties of that office.

The new Dollar has been made "the" or "a" legal tender; which article is to be used we shall doubtless learn in next Saturday's Gazette.

We learn upon good authority that the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steam-boat Company's vessel *Feisen*, has been sold for \$50,000 to the Netherlands Company. Her probable destination is Japan.

We noticed in our last week's issue the mysterious abduction of a native contractor named LINKEE. A reward of \$200 is offered by government for information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of one or more of the persons who assaulted and carried him off by force.

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There were rumours at Macao of a demonstration on the part of the Chinese against a fort on the point opposite the city. The real particulars, so far as we can learn however, seem to be of a far more pacific nature. It is very likely that the Chinese are highly dissatisfied with "the bold stroke of policy" the Portuguese have been guilty of

in erecting a fort at the entrance of the bay for the purpose of levying a tax upon every Chinese junk that passes it. Thus far, however, no hostile or aggressive demonstration against this act has been adopted. The dozen War Junks, we learn, are merely rendezvousing in the Macao Roads preparatory to a cruise against the pirates on the Western Coast. Some time last week a number of the crews of these junks had a run on shore, and in all likelihood fell into the hands of some of the crimps attached to a baracoons; they were induced to gamble, lost all they had, received hand-money from their cicerones and were then marched off—in order to be shipped off to Peru or Havana. The Chinese Authorities applied to those of Macao for the restitution of their kidnapped countrymen, seven of whom were returned, four of the men being still missing. This, we believe, is the true version of the affair.

The recent typhoons did less damage here than was expected. It was here simply a gale, which blew more or less all day on the 12th instant until past midnight, commencing from the South West, and veering round to the North East, whence the heaviest gusts came. It is supposed by seafarers that this typhoon, if it was originated in the South Western part of the China Sea and travelling to the North, probably expended itself between Swatow and Formosa. The *Dwina*, Russian three masted schooner, had put into this port on account of the heavy weather experienced to the Northward of this island. The mail steamer *Behar* must have been just on the circumference of the cyclone. It is to be hoped she got off scathless.

The weather at Canton during the gale was precisely similar to that which prevailed here. Tuesday was very close and sultry, the Barometer steadily falling all day, reaching 29.58 at 7 p.m., with wind N.W. at 7 a.m. On Wednesday the glass stood at 29.50, with furious Northwesterly gale, which continued throughout the day. The glass at noon 29.44, and at 7 p.m., 29.40, which was the lowest point reached. The wind fell during the evening and blew, but moderately during Thursday, with frequent showers.

Altogether we may congratulate ourselves on our good fortune during the present year in the matter of wind and weather. Thus far Hongkong has been, as predicted, by no means unhealthy, and the approach of cold weather is not this season bailed only as a check on the ravages of disease in the Colony.

COLONEL GORDON.

It would perhaps tend to simplify matters for newspaper readers if writers were accustomed to head their leading articles with the sentence or extract which they propose to take as the text of their remarks. Our text on the present occasion is the following sentence from the *Shanghai Recorder*:

"But even had the Harbour Master here exerted himself to induce the Chinese to carry out the engagements they have entered into, we can scarcely see that he has therefore a right to look a reward for doing what was simply and plainly his duty."

We have taken this sentence from an article which contains some very sensible remarks, and some very unjust aspersions on the characters of former residents in China. The logic this article puts forth is so astounding that it certainly cannot escape notice from its very eccentricity; the main point sought to be demonstrated by its writer being that no man is entitled to reward (*i.e.* any special mark of recognition) who simply does his duty.

With the estimate formed of Mr. Hookley by our contemporary we have no reason to differ. Not having known more of him than the vague information supplied by his report and occasional notices in the papers, we are not qualified to judge whether the encomiums bestowed upon him by the *London and China Express*, or the sycophantic *Recorder*, is the better merited. Our remarks apply only to the statement that he is a man who simply does his duty should rest contented, and let virtue be its own reward.

Far people will deny that a man who rescues another from drowning is "doing his duty;" that the officer who leads his men, as well as the men who follow him, to the cannon's mouth in a storming party are "doing their duty;" that the gunboat which attacks pirates is doing its duty; and that the ship which succours another in distress, even at great danger to itself, is doing its duty also. For services of this description Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, has established various orders, medals, &c. &c. by way of reward; but we are sorry to learn from the columns of the *Recorder* that Her Majesty in this case is a very ill advised individual. The Royal Humane Society also is equally censurable; what business has it to give a medal as big as a saucer, and a piece of ribbon big enough to make a night cap from, to a man who "does his duty" in rescuing a fellow creature from a watery grave? In fine, the whole system which now governs the hopes of ambitious men under English rule is wrong according to our eruditely contemporary, who doubtless expects no reward (*i.e.* is but natural) for his efforts to ameliorate the sufferings of all parties it is to be hoped that the matter will be compromised in a satisfactory way.

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shines most brightly. It would be a pity to condense the paragraph in which that gallant officer is noticed, so we quote the following merely omitting a few words which in no way affect in the sense:

"In the case of Col. Gordon, whose action was admirably subordinate to the views of Sir Frederick Bruce, praises, which would require some qualification if applied to the greatest men that modern times have produced, were showered by the *Times* on this very lucky adventurer. Upon his refusal of a present, was the greatest stress laid. This was taken as a proof of his entire disinterestedness, and of the great nobility of disposition, which induced him to aid the Imperialist cause. We admit that it does not seem that Gordon was avaricious. He appears rather to have been quite content to throw aside money for what is a stronger motive of action, namely, ambition. But it is absurd to derive ourselves with the idea that that ambition was anything more than the mere ordinary desire of self advancement which attaches to human nature. Ambition is not necessarily a praiseworthy quality, unless the ambition be devoted to the furtherance of some great and noble end, in which the man's idea of self is made subordinate to the cause which he serves. Now was there, we ask any one in his senses, any element in the Imperial Government which would excite such enthusiasm as to make a man disposed to sacrifice self to uphold it. Assuredly there was nothing of the kind. There is not one single feature that can be looked back to with honest pride for having served such a cause; not one salutary measure adopted; not one noble principle asserted. Hence, though perhaps in a solitary instance it may have appeared that ambition, and not avarice, was the motive for a man's joining the Imperialists, we say that that ambition was not high, but was a low ambition."

With such a light thrown upon the motives of Colonel Gordon's actions we are enabled to see a good deal; and the first thing we see is that the writer of this article knows about as much of Colonel Gordon as he knows about the personal characteristics of the Emperor of China. We happen to be in a position to state most positively that Colonel Gordon's conduct was dictated by most unselfish and most noble motives. Whether, however good his impulses, they were such as all men would judge advisable is quite another matter; but although we have no personal acquaintanceship with him, we have irrefragable evidence of his "self sacrifice" to what he believed to be the good of China, and the promotion of British policy as then represented by Sir Frederick Bruce. We ourselves differ from that policy, but feel bound to notice unworthy aspersions on the character of a man whom we know to be above suspicion.

It is easy to comprehend the mental obliquity of a writer who thus speaks without knowledge of the motives—not the acts—of an officer like Colonel Gordon, when he expounds his interesting theory respecting rewards for a faithfully fulfilled duty. To him it would appear that "pay" and "duty" are terms which represent equal values. He would have increased Nelson's pay by half a crown a day after the battle of Trafalgar, given the Duke of Wellington an extra forage allowance for his services in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, and have offered to pay Havelock's medical expenses when a grateful country was ringing with his name. The British Government may be a bad paymaster, and slow to recognize merit, but Heaven defend us from a Government whose leading idea on the hatters of "pay" and "duty" are expressed in the singular effusion we have above noticed.

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There will not be time, and our readers will not be patient, and the sheriff having opened the meeting, His Excellency makes use of the same reasoning in support of the Stamp Act when he pleads for it that "it will indirectly compel others than mere residents here to share the burdens as well as the profits attendant on business here."

One word as to our contemporary's Paragraph-like fiddling on the one string of the importance of our merchants and bankers, their respectability, their liberality, &c. It may occur to gentlemen that they would rather not have their personal virtues discussed on, or their claims to social consideration enforced, when every body admires all that they can possibly desire in those respects. There is some degree of snobbishness in lagging in such matters to bolster up a weak argument on a purely public question. But this is not the only vulgar mistake the *Press* has committed in the course of the present controversy, and it was evident from the tone of the meeting on Monday that others share that opinion with ourselves.

RAILWAY BETWEEN SHANGHAE AND SOOCHOW, &c.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for permission to inspect a manuscript and drawings setting forth the estimates, particulars, and plans of a Railway between Shanghai and Soochow, proposed to be constructed under the auspices of the China Railway Company (Limited). As this subject of Railways communication between various points in China is of great importance to both natives and foreigners, our readers will doubtless be glad to learn a few particulars of the projected line, and the reports of its practicability upon which the proposition to construct it is based. We have ourselves advocated and still advocate the construction of the experimental line in the Pei-chi-li province between Tientsin and Peking. It is unnecessary here to recapitulate the reasons which have led us to this conclusion, they having been given at length in former articles, and we therefore proceed to give a sketch of the prospectus now under

inexperience, by which many estimable numbers of our community have been innocently led to commit themselves to a course of policy which is condemned, not only by common sense, but also upon the principle laid down by the *Press* itself. We shall quote one or two political-economical axioms from our contemporary's leading columns, in the fervent hope that the gentlemen who are appointed to draw up a memorial to the Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to His Excellency's reply, will carefully consider the danger they incur if they should happen to refer to the *Press* in support of their appeal against the Stamp Act. So recently as Friday last we contended that the *Press* asserts

"In proportion to the sums which each man draws out of Hongkong, he should contribute to the cost of keeping up the Island as a trading station. That is the true principle of taxation here."

Of course it is; but how are we to reconcile the recognition of such a principle with the attitude of the *Press*? An income tax which is an impossibility, how can effect be given to the "true principle of taxation here?"

"In proportion to the sums which each man draws out from this 'trading station'?" We have not yet heard of any such foreign settlements of China as are found so many great and flourishing cities, nor is there elsewhere so dense a population. The whole province is traversed and cut by innumerable canals, forming a perfect water communication, and having their main outlets into the Yangtze, while that river is itself the main channel of communication with the cities of the interior, and on its broad bosom most of the staple commodities in which trade is carried on

us commences by stating projectors that Shan-ho, near the mouth of the emporium of foreigner portion of the rich Kinsu, is the most suitable system of Railways to rail and seaboard districts other district offers such as the introduction of Rail-

The country is level difficulties to the practical events of the last four the natives of the pro- with more f. v. than for- ceduction of foreign im- provements. In no other found so many great and other is there elsewhere so perfect water communica- their main outlets into the line that river is itself the communication with the interior, and on its broad staple commodities in carried on are transported, alk and tea districts which important to foreigners in seat of a most extensive a railway would afford

line is to start from the points of SHANGHAE leading gate of the City and follow the present line of the SIX YI PU and SY KING to whence one line might lead now and the North West a branch by the import- ing PC, through the head tracts to HANG CHOW the TANG, and from this city a lines might diverge to the South.

This indicated the land level; there are no large lines to cross, and earth for &c., could be easily pro- of Railway is to unite, in, Shanghai and Souchow, of this route has been temporary terminus might a point on the Souchow present Souchow Bridge. That a single line beaking the bridges however, to allow of a second track ever it became advisable. The cost of the Railway in stock &c., &c., is esti- \$400,000 or say for the 62 50,800. To this sum for Terminus, Stations, &c., 380,000.00 making 2,140,300.00. The esti- of such a fine year are Tls. 282,510.00 and the expenses for a year at 7,000 giving a nett gain per 7,110.00 or about 7½ per

cess of these latter estimates pursue no means of judging that they are based upon a calculation of the probable they are as trustworthy as considering the utter want of experience whereby to form of the extent to which avail themselves of such a

TAMP ACT.

ing, convened by the anti-slavery Committee, was held Court room yesterday afternoon purpose of receiving His to the Memorial, and for those relating thereto as might At the time named feelings, about 20 per cent; that number had increased 120% when the business sheriff having opened the questioning persons present chairman, a motion was carried Mr Maclean to preside, was moved by Mr Bosman and Ryrrie.

AS who, as on the former sat his seat while addressing explained that the meeting in accordance with an ad- to receive His Excellency's At the time named feelings, about 20 per cent; that number had increased 120% when the business sheriff having opened the questioning persons present chairman, a motion was carried Mr Maclean to preside, was moved by Mr Bosman and Ryrrie.

Mr C. R. BOSMAN rose and said that Mr Sharp's speech was quite irrelevant to the question at issue, which was whether any further steps should be taken in the matter. The Governor's reply had been forwarded home, and to leave it unanswered would be to admit all that it contained. His Excellency had said, for instance, that the memorials did not represent the whole community, because they did not represent the Chinese. But His Excellency had received a Chinese delegation separately. Again His Excellency did not reply to their objections against the principle of a Stamp Act. It was not to the \$120,000 that they had been opposed. They might be compelled to pay it, but it was not standing.

The CHAIRMAN: You do not wish to put any resolution before the meeting?

Mr SHARP: Not at all (laugh).

Mr C. R. BOSMAN: I am directed by His Excellency Sir Richard Graves Macdonald to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, transmitting a Memorial of certain Merchants and Inhabitants of the Port of Amoy praying His Excellency "to abandon the Stamp Act in favor of some other mode of taxation less likely to press grievously and vexatiously on the trade of Hongkong as well as on that of Amoy and other Coast Ports in the South of China."

His Excellency is much concerned that such erroneous impressions should have alarmed the residents at Amoy, who do not appear to have been acquainted with the very simple and moderate scale of Stamp duties imposed by the Revised Schedule of the Stamp Ordinance. It is unnecessary to remark that His Excellency does not believe that measure "calculated to inflict great injury not only on the trade, but also on the vested interests of Hongkong." If such had been his belief he would not have proposed it.

Nevertheless in the anxiety expressed by the inhabitants of Amoy as to the effects of a Stamp duty on themselves, and the mercantile interests of other Coast Ports, His Excellency sees an additional proof of the soundness of the Policy, which has not placed the new duty merely on the property of residents in Hongkong, but has spread it as widely as possible over the general business and mercantile transactions of all, who have dealings with Hongkong as the main centre of these transactions and principal Commercial Depot of these seas.

Already Hongkong alone contributes towards the Military protection of British interests and trade in China, and therefore, when their finances are embarrassed, has just right to expect that all, who are commercially connected with her, should contribute to such expenditure wherever it may be possible to reach them.

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolution

gave a denial to the assertion that the committee had used any force or undue pressure on the Chinese in this matter—(cheers). Having now read the reply, he would be glad to hear any gentleman who was ready to take any further steps in this matter, which was a very important matter, so far as this Colony was concerned.

A pause of some duration was broken by Mr McDouall, remarking: It was said that at the last meeting everything was cut and dried; perhaps those who so complained will now come forward. Let them come (uncheerful laughter). Another lengthy pause ensued.

Mr GRANVILLE SHARP rose and commenced a very able speech by a jocular remark on the absence of strict formality at the meeting, and then urged them to consider whether the Stamp Act, which he was not there, however, to defend, would be so disastrous to the Colony as had been prophesied. Was this small measure really to reduce East Point to a pirate haunt? Make the City Hall a third class public! Convert Falconer's Jewellery store into a marine store! Would fishermen henceforth dry their nets under the piazza of the Oriental Bank? (laughter and cheers). Nothing precipitated an event more the anticipation of it. Never tell a man he is going to die, because he might do so through the assurance and then one might be held guilty of murder (laughter). Englishmen did not like the principle of the Stamp Act and wished to make a few observations on it (cheers). Mr Sharp had very properly put it that the other meeting was a one-sided one. Probably the interest he was taking in this matter might be against his own interests, but he must say that he agreed with the principle of the Stamp Act and wished to make a few observations on it (cheers). He said that the Stamp Act was the best thing they could by any possibility get (ironical cheers and laughter). He did know that, though probably no one would agree with him (laughter and interruption). If they would give him a few minutes' hearing, he would state as succinctly as possible (renewed noise). Well, if they were determined not to hear him he would stop (cheers). With regard to the stamp act, he saw they were afraid they were going to lose business by it. He did not think so; but he did think the Governor had acted wisely in thus raising funds. Englishmen did not like to tax, but what was the best thing to do when you wanted money? (cheers). We wanted certain funds; we would have money to keep up the colony, or it would remain stagnant. Well, which was the best way to get it? With most people throughout the world, a stamp act was the most popular—(a laugh). What other tax could they put on? Would they like an income tax? Would they like increased taxes on property? (a laugh). Capital was the thing that should be taxed; and if a tax was not put on capital it must fall on something else (laughter). With regard to what Mr McDouall had said about the Oriental Bank, about what an enormous sum of money they would have to pay under the stamp act—now really and truly they would have to pay nothing of the kind (much laughter). Then Mr McDouall was labouring under the impression that there would be a stamp on cheques. The speaker contended against the proposal to increase the house tax, on the ground that the poorer rate-payers would pay the heaviest proportion of increase, and ridiculed the apprehensions that had been expressed about the future of Hongkong, a dreary feeling which he attributed to temporary depression of trade. As to the alarm felt by the Chinese, that was no doubt attributable to the other ordinances that had been lately passed for their government. It had been said that the merchants of Hongkong would go to Macao or Canton if the Stamp Act passed, and that it would lessen the value of property in Hongkong. There were properties for sale in Ilongkong, not on account of the Stamp Act, but on account of previous overtrading and losses. There were houses also for sale in Canton and Macao. Were the contracted issues of some of the Banks to be attributed to the stamp of one per cent? Would the Merchants leave their palaces here for the shanties and packhouses of Honan, or would they in these times of difficulty, build new palaces on Shamban? What advantages had Canton? Ships must be towed up the river; Canton was a day further from news by mail or from the coast. You might as well open a European store at Mount Davis or Causeway Bay. Did more than one tenth part of the goods imported into China from Hongkong at present pay duty? If it all had to go to Canton in foreign bottoms it must all pay duty; and often squeezes as well. Would home merchants direct their consignees to Shanghae in preference to Hongkong because they had to pay a dollar upon the remittance of account sales? And what was to become of the property in Hongkong? Would the owners of £3,000,000 worth of property run away from it because of the Stamp Act? They had been infamous, for it would have pressed heavily on those who were now sufficiently hardy pressed (cheers). The Governor had hit the right nail on the head, when he placed the additional taxation on the shoulders of those who could best afford to bear it! (cheers).

There being no one else desirous to address the meeting. The Chairman put the motion. Half the number of those present held up their hands in its favour; of the remaining majority, only eight voted at all, and they declared against the resolution, which was accordingly carried.

Mr ARTHUR here rose and remarked there had been a good deal said about bankers in regard to this Stamp Act. A case had arisen the other day in regard to which he had received a letter from His Excellency in which he found the Banks after all were going to get off easier than they had at first supposed.

The CHAIRMAN then declared the proceedings at an end, and the meeting broke up.

THE STAMP ACT.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HONGKONG, 14th September, 1866.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency Sir Richard Graves Macdonald to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, transmitting a Memorial of certain Merchants and Inhabitants of the Port of Amoy praying His Excellency "to abandon the Stamp Act in favor of some other mode of taxation less likely to press grievously and vexatiously on the trade of Hongkong as well as on that of Amoy and other Coast Ports in the South of China."

His Excellency is much concerned that such erroneous impressions should have alarmed the residents at Amoy, who do not appear to have been acquainted with the very simple and moderate scale of Stamp duties imposed by the Revised Schedule of the Stamp Ordinance. It is unnecessary to remark that His Excellency does not believe that measure "calculated to inflict great injury not only on the trade, but also on the vested interests of Hongkong." If such had been his belief he would not have proposed it.

Nevertheless in the anxiety expressed by the inhabitants of Amoy as to the effects of a Stamp duty on themselves, and the mercantile interests of other Coast Ports, His Excellency sees an additional proof of the soundness of the Policy, which has not placed the new duty merely on the property of residents in Hongkong, but has spread it as widely as possible over the general business and mercantile transactions of all, who have dealings with Hongkong as the main centre of these transactions and principal Commercial Depot of these seas.

Already Hongkong alone contributes towards the Military protection of British interests and trade in China, and therefore, when their finances are embarrassed, has just right to expect that all, who are commercially connected with her, should contribute to such expenditure wherever it may be possible to reach them.

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolution

begged to move that a committee be again, and asked if anybody would second it.

Mr RYRRE: I second the motion.

Mr STOREY rose to speak to the motion. With reference to the proposed appeal to the Secretary for the Colonies, he must confess that from his experience he thought it would be a mere loss of time and paper. They knew very well what reply they had received to their protest against the military contribution; he was quite sure that, if ever, would they find the Colonial Office step in between their Governor and his policy, so long as they did not see any actual injustice inflicted. As to the Governor's speech, He confessed that when the Stamp Act was introduced, he was opposed to its schedule, but he did not sign the memorial because he did not think that due consideration had been given to His Excellency's letter (hear). The public seemed at that time to be seized with a rabid desire to do something against the Governor, and His Excellency's letter was entirely ignored. His Excellency had clearly said that he was open to conviction, and not only himself introduced modifications of the original schedule, but invited suggestions for further amendment. But no such advice as he sought was ever tendered to him; and in his (Mr S.) opinion His Excellency had shown a manly, straightforward spirit in passing the Act as he had done. It was now perfect, as far as it went; but the Governor would modify it still further, if required on good ground (cheers). As for the Governor's reply to the Memorial, he considered it to be perfectly unanswerable; he had got the ground from under the memorialists' feet completely—(cheers). If there was one point more than another to which that remark would apply, it was that relating to the item of \$4,000 dollars for road at Kowloon. His Excellency said the Government was bound by agreement with its tenants to incur the expenditure. The ground at Kowloon was sold four years ago, and the new road was then shown. The person who owned the land would have been able to deal with it had faith been kept with him; and he (Mr S.) said there was an honest display in the Governor's determination to fulfil faith with the public that deserved commendation (cheers). The land was sold on the condition that the road should be made. Mr Storey supported His Excellency's views with respect to the water-rates. It was notorious that the existing water rates were paid by numbers who did not receive the supply of water they were entitled to (cheers), and he could scarcely see why, when the promised supply was given, an additional payment should be demanded by increase of rates (cheers). He was paying coolies to bring water to his house—water for which he already paid rates, and he knew many persons who were in the same condition. In the speech His Excellency had met this question and every other with argument fairly, openly, and honestly, with perfect honesty to the public and to his own convictions: and he (Mr S.) was sure that His Excellency's policy would turn out to be the most honest in its results (cheers). He repeated it would be a waste of time, under the circumstances, to send any memorial to the Secretary of State. But before concluding, he would remark that there was one thing the public had to thank the memorialists for. Had it not been for the severe opposition—partly personal opposition—for which they had to thank the memorialists, the Governor would not have had an opportunity of showing what stuff he was made of—(cheers). He hoped His Excellency would long remain in the Colony (cheers), and he would gladly pay his quota of taxation under the new Stamp Act. The suggested increase of the house duty would be absurd, to those who had the money. What was the use of taxing the poor? You could not get blood out of a post (much laughter). Tax the shareholders of rich institutions like the Banks and the P. & O. Company. It was absurd to say that the trade of the Colony would be stopped because of the Stamp Tax. They might as well expect it to stop a mighty river. Those palatial residences could not be removed across malignant houses of business could not be transplanted. It would take too many years to do that (a laugh). In twelve months after this act came into force, they would see nothing so bad about the tax. Why one gentleman, indeed the most respectable gentleman in the Colony (loud cries of "oh oh," and "name, name") If they would allow him to be heard (laughter) and cries of "name, name") Well, Mr W. B. Gibb, and Mr Dent (oh oh). He had not intended to give their names; but he was speaking to those gentlemen the other day, and they said "We do not object to the principle of the Stamp tax, but we don't want it for this reason—that it will give us a great deal of trouble, and we shall be obliged to have one or two more clerks, and they are very expensive gentlemen, in this community" (loud laughter). If they would allow him to be heard (laughter) and cries of "name, name") If they would allow him to be heard (laughter) and cries of "name, name") Well, Mr W. B. Gibb, and Mr Dent (oh oh). He had not intended to give their names; but he was speaking to those gentlemen the other day, and they said "We do not object to the principle of the Stamp tax, but we don't want it for this reason—that it will give us a great deal of trouble, and we shall be obliged to have one or two more clerks, and they are very expensive gentlemen, in this community" (loud laughter). 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If they would allow him to be heard (laughter) and cries of "name, name") Well, Mr W. B. Gibb,

THE VOLLEY GUN.—A description of this new instrument of war is given by the Wimbledon correspondent of the *Morning Herald*. I have had an opportunity of inspecting a curious machine in the shape of a "Volley gun," an awful instrument of death and destruction, intended to throw with precision a hundred and fifty rifle balls at one discharge to a distance of from one to two thousand yards! The gun consists of a short thick copper barrel bored in parallel lines for the required number of shots, and mounted on a carriage similar to that of an ordinary field-piece. It is loaded at the breech, which is moved by a powerful two-handed lever screw and opens downwards, the charges being then inserted by means of an ingenious modification of the machine used in filling in the detonating powder in the manufacture of percussion caps; a piece of machinery which most of your readers will doubtless remember as one of the prettiest in the laboratory of Woolwich Arsenal. I have of course had no opportunity of seeing this formidable monster—the working of which only requires five men—fired, Wimbledon Camp not being exactly the best place for discharging at random 150 or so of rifle bullets every half-minute; but it certainly is a deadly-looking weapon enough, and if fired into a marching column, at say three-quarters of a mile's distance, ought in the course of half-a-dozen shots, to make, as the sailors say, a pretty general average.

The following notice in the *Gazette* bears this day's date:—"The attention of landlords and owners of tenements assessed to the Police and Lighting Rates for 1866, is drawn to the Government Notification No. 102 of the 30th June last and with reference to the XIV Clause of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1863, owners of tenements, in respect of which the rates for the first half year 1866 have not been paid at the Treasury, are informed that immediate proceedings will be commenced against them to compel the payment of any rates in arrear on the 1st July last." A short time since we endeavoured to impress on the government the necessity of instituting an improved method of rate collection, insomuch as hardship was unavoidably inflicted on many householders through the looseness which prevails under the existing system. There cannot, however, be any reasonable complaint made that the above notification is at all harsh. We are now beyond the middle of September. Whatever may be the faults of collection, those persons who have not yet paid their first moiety of the year's rates have surely had sufficient time to remedy the omission voluntarily; and any neglect of the foregoing notice should immediately entitle them to the threatened consequences. We understand that the amount of due rates outstanding is over \$30,000. We wonder how much the arrears would become annually, if the suggestions of our financial reformers were adopted, and the house and police rates increased to meet the deficiency in the general revenue, instead of resorting to a Stamp Act.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

The following is a short and curious summary of the colonial empire of Great Britain:—"The colonies of Great Britain comprise altogether 3,350,000 square miles, and cost us for management 3,350,000 per annum, (or just about a pound a mile.) They have an aggregate revenue of 11,000,000, or just two years and a half's income. They import goods to the amount of £60,000,000, yearly—half from ourselves, and half from all the rest of the world. They export produce to the value of 50,000,000, of which three-fifths come to this kingdom; and all this is done by a population which is under 10,000,000 in the aggregate, and of which only 5,000,000 are whites."

To the vast totals represented by these figures Hongkong, at the commencement of the present year, contributed as follows. It possesses an area of 29 square miles and costs nothing but the expenses of Naval and Military protection, of both which are as much for the benefit of the open ports of China as of Hongkong itself. The Colony contributing nevertheless £20,000 per annum for the protection of British residents at, and to the Northward of, Hongkong. Since 1854 it has paid its own expenses. The population in December last was 2034 Europeans and American; 1795 mixed blood and aliens; and 121,675 Chinese; making a total of 125,504 inhabitants.

If we add to the totals given in the first paragraph 900,000 square miles for India and 20,000,000 of people with a trade of 71,000,000, we have as a result that the Queen reigns over nearly one-third of the land of the earth, and nearly a fourth of its population.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

H. M. S. *Osprey*, returned into port at 9 o'clock this morning, and was to leave as usual at 5 p.m., for her usual cruising ground off Green Island. This vessel has not been 12 consecutive hours in harbour since the 23rd August, and since the early part of June has been so constantly employed that leave to the seamen has only been granted on one occasion.

Yesterday, in consequence of a signal of distress from the British ship *Lancaster*, a boat was sent to her from the *Osprey*. The master stated that the crew, who consisted chiefly of Danes and other foreigners, had refused to work, alleging that the ship was badly found. An Officer and boat's crew were accordingly sent on board, by whose assistance she was brought to within two miles of Hongkong, and there left.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

H. M. S. *Barbosa*, arrived this morning from Nagasaki after a fine run—she had one or two cases of Small Pox on board, but they were of a trifling nature. She reports that the *Aduana* was to leave Yokohama for Tientsin with Admiral King and suite on board, en route for Peking,—with the view, it is stated, of conferring with H. M. Minister on the piracy question.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

THE CHINA CHALLENGE CUP. Presented by the Volunteers in China, was won, we perceive, by ten picked shots from the county of Stafford. The cup was not presented, for the "intelligent reason (re-

marks the *Herald*) that that excellent specimen of Chinese art has not yet (July) reached this country; it will, however, be here in the course of the autumn, so that the next fortunate winners will enjoy the full extent of their triumph."

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

AN UNPRECEDENTED FACT.—TWENTY-FIVE lbs of silver went home to the Secretary of State by the August Calcutta mail and many more are likely to go. This fact is unprecedented in the history not of India only but of Asia. Asia used to send gold to Greece and Rome, but she has always absorbed silver. And now, such is the lack of credit caused by the recent panic, that the Secretary of State finds it cheaper to take remittances in silver than to sell lbs bills in London, while private remittances are sent from India in Government paper. There is a wrong impression abroad as to the cost of sending back to England silver which has already made the voyage to India or China. The actual loss to Government is under 3 per cent. for the silver is sent in the pure alloyed form of bars at a low rate of freight and insurance. The loss to the bullion merchants, however, cannot be less than 7 per cent.

Evening Mail, Sept. 17.

BANK RETURNS.
(From the *Government Gazette of Saturday*.)

The following are the average amounts of notes in circulation and specie in reserve, by the respective banks undermentioned, for the month ending August 31, 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK.
Notes Issued, \$237,430
Specie in Reserve, 200,000

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.
Notes Issued, \$320,419
Specie in Reserve, 200,000

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA & CHINA.
Notes Issued, \$21,800
Specie in Reserve, 21,800

HONGKONG & SHANGHAE BANK.
Notes Issued, \$613,033
Specie in Reserve, 300,000

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Knight, and Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by the Order of Her Majesty in Council dated the 9th Day of January, 1863, a Proclamation was approved for the Regulation of the Currency in this Colony wherein it was (amongst other things) declared and ordained, that "the Dollar of Mexico, or other silver Dollar of equivalent value, as may from time to time be authorized by the Governor or other Administering the Government of Hongkong shall be the only legal tender of payment (except as hereinafter directed) within Our said Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies." Now, therefore, I, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, being the Governor of the Colony, do hereby proclaim that the Dollar and Half Dollar issued from the Royal Mint of Hongkong shall be legal tenders for all payments within the Island of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. H. RENNIE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
God Save The Queen.
Given at Victoria, Hongkong,
this 15th Day of September, 1866.

From late private advices from Shanghai we learn that the Emperor, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Steamer, had returned from Corea, but the news brought by her from that Peninsula are kept rather secret. She herself, however, does not seem to have made a particularly satisfactory trip, at least as far as the venture by her was concerned. It is stated that the King of Corea is friendly in his demeanour to strangers, but without, not quite desirous of too great intimacy with them. When the French and British men of war, now en route to the dominions of His Highness, have reached a thorough understanding in all likelihood will be come to.

Evening Mail, Sept. 19.

The Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held yesterday, J. F. Holliday, Esq., in the chair. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs H. B. Gibb, D. Mackenzie, E. Baker, E. L. Woods, D. Davidson, A. Perkins, J. F. Holliday, A. Coxon, W. C. Young, W. M. Morgan, J. C. Clifford, H. Hodges, F. T. Smith, W. N. Middleton, J. R. Anton, E. H. Pollard, E. Arthur, C. Vincent, B. Mackintosh, A. M. Case, J. M. Tonnochy, J. M. Vickers, F. May, C. D. Bottomly, W. H. Gibb, H. H. Nelson, R. Lyall, D. Welsh.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read and passed, it was proposed by Mr. Davidson that before the accounts of the previous year were passed measures be adopted to collect the debts owing by subscribers. Mr. Baker proposed as an amendment, which was duly seconded and carried.

The the accounts as presented be passed and the Committee now to be appointed be requested to see to the collection of outstanding debts.

Proposed by Hon. H. B. Gibb that the Committee should only consist of three, the vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer as previous to last year. Seconded by Mr. Case and carried.

The incoming Committee were then elected by Ballot as follows. President, the Hon. H. B. Gibb, Esq.; Secretary, J. Greg, Esq.; Treasurer, D. Davidson, Esq.

It was then proposed and carried that the opening game be played on October 1st with dinner at the Club, as usual, in the evening.

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

THE COOLIE TRADE AT MACAO.—The Baracooas, by special permission of the Government of that port, have been opened sooner this season than on previous occasions. There are probably not less than fourteen to fifteen hundred Coolies on board different vessels by this time, but none of these crafts, according to a law existing therewith, can leave before the North East Monsoon is supposed to have set in, say about the 1st proximo.

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

We notice in the columns of the *Alta California* a paragraph "in memoriam" relating to the supposed death of Mr. M. C. Morrison, late H. M. Consul at Chefoo and now on leave in England. His friend who penned his obituary notice, and who pays a high compliment to Mr. Morrison's cha-

racter and qualifications, will doubtless be glad to learn that the news he deplores is untrue, Mr. Morrison not having been murdered as reported.

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

EFFUSIVE LOYALTY.—The *Courrier de Saigon* describes the manner in which the Emperor's fete day was observed there, prefacing its account by the following outburst of demonstrative attachment to H. I. M.:

"The feast of the Emperor was celebrated with a lively enthusiasm, the Military and the Civil Residents uniting in a common demonstration of gratitude to this illustrious prince, who has established the Colony of Cochinchina, and who gives it so many marks of the high solicitude which he bears towards it. The Asiatics and the Natives themselves appreciate the greatness of the idea that directs the acts of France in the far East. They are eager to render their respectful homage to this powerful and generous will which has extended the limits of the empire in order that the laws of humanity may reign."

Evening Mail, Sept. 20.

A VISIT TO CANTON.

October, 1865.

CHAP. I.

A WALK ROUND HONAM.

Of all the cities of China I think without doubt Canton is to us the most interesting. It is a city which has been from time immemorial the seat of Vice-royalty; it has never suffered destruction, either by fire or sword, and it has held its own throughout all the troubles of the rebellion; it was, until very recently, the great emporium of foreign trade, and as such it numbered amongst its citizens some of the wealthiest men of the Empire. There are I suppose more fine public buildings, more ceremony and state, more wealth and ostentation and a more thorough Chinese air generally about everything connected with Canton than about any other city of China, not even excepting the capital. The "turbulent population" of Canton are a dream of the past, for nowhere have I mixed with a people more docile, friendly, and hospitable than the Cantonese of today.

My friends were living in a large matsho on the new settlement of Shameen, which arrived yesterday, was Dr. D. J. Macgown of New York, who is on his way to China in the interest of the East India Telegraph Company. The object of this Company must prove especially interesting to our Chinese readers, for it relates to the development of Pacific commerce through the increase of American influence and trade in Asia. The Company was incorporated two years ago under a special charter from the Legislature of the State of New York, with a nominal capital of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a telegraph in the Chinese Empire, connecting the cities of Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghae, Nanking and Peking, and also intermediate places. It is believed that the business between these points will make the line remunerative, independently of the fact that the line will form a connecting link between the Russo-American Telegraph uniting San Francisco with Pekin via Shantung, and the Chinese Telegraph.

On the opposite shore of Honam where most of our merchants took refuge when they were driven out of the Factories in 1857, they still have their offices, and here for convenience sake many of the principal native dealers, with whom they do business have followed them. Here are the establishments of Hoaching, the celebrated carver of Ivory ware and guick-knack, Hippqua the Lacquered ware notoriety, and Lamqua the celebrated painter. Here too is situated the celebrated Honam Temple, one of the most sacred and largely endowed shrines of the Empire. We will just take a walk through it and discuss its merits.

We enter through a small gateway, and traverse a long avenue in which numerous dogs make a very noisy attack upon us, but take care to keep their distance. At the end of this avenue the principal gateway or entrance is reached, and here are four stupendous figures, presiding spirits of the shrine. They are all in a sitting posture and they are colossal in their dimensions. They remind one of those huge figures in the Egyptian department of the Crystal Palace or of the celebrated idol, which Robinson Crusoe distinguished himself by destroying. They are the Gods of Music, Martial Ardour, Wealth and Prosperity. It is hardly necessary to comment upon their positions, but it may be observed that Health is holding up in an ominous manner something which looks very like a bolus, and that he is completely covered with placards, or petitions for recovery, placed there by weak minded invalids, who purchase them of the priest for a small consideration. A peculiar feature in these figures is that their faces and their hair are of divers strange colors, and they are heavy unwieldy masses devoid of all symmetry or merit. We now enter a courtyard on either side of which are small shrines. In the centre we ascend a few steps and after a little persuasion are admitted by a priest into the large temple in the centre. Here again are three stupendous gilt figures, representing "the Past" "the Present" and "the Future." They have no merit, but are heavy dull masses if possible more stupid and meaningless than the previous ones. Around the shrine are a number of smaller gilt figures representing sages and religious devotees in by-gone ages, and the place is hung out with long red streamers, with quotations and "good words" embroidered upon them in gold, worked by the wives of rich men and presented by them as devout offerings to the sanctuary. In this portion of the Temple, there is a very richly toned bell which visitors usually take the liberty of sounding rather lightly notwithstanding the protestations of the priest. It must be said however that the Chinese are the least prejudiced nation in the world upon the subject of religious matters, and as for their priests they are little better than coolies or drudges, not respected in any way but looked down upon as good-for-nothing lazy rascals as they are. They shave their heads entirely, not even wearing pigtail, and are clothed in a very dingy grey gown, the superiors on grand occasions wearing scarlet and yellow ornaments usually of blue silk. Their countenances consist of a low monotonous squeaky voice, sometimes accompanied by equally squeaky music, but more often by merely two bits of stick or two pieces of iron knocked together. They walk round and round the temple, and they halt before the shrine and knock their heads against the ground, and they have strings of beads which they are working all the time. When the performance is over they suddenly stand at ease, disrobe, grin and disperse.

Beyond the temple we have just been visiting is another one very similar in its general features, but the principal object of

atraction in which is a very massive marble Dagoba. It is said to be formed of one solid block which I think is conspicuously not the case, and although considered invaluable I am inclined to doubt it. We now pass through passages and across courtyards quite labyrinthine in their way, and come across smaller shrines innumerable, the dwellings of the priests, their dining hall where no less than 1,200 priests supported at this sanctuary sit down daily to dinner, their kitchen and their dormitories, and at length reach, the garden which contains their graves. I say their graves, but the fact is their bodies are burned, and their ashes after being consumed are deposited in jars, exposed for a certain time, and eventually consigned to one common vault. These jars containing the remains of these holy men are ranged in an open shade and have received the nickname of "potted priests." The catafalques which are their last resting places are striking looking sepulchres like most Chinese graves in the form of the Greek "Omega," which is a curious and somewhat suggestive fact. In the garden are two trees, one of which has grown completely through the stem of the other, and in the Temple are preserved animals of many descriptions devoted to sacred purposes. Amongst these were recently some very fine pigs, one of which was stabs to be upwards of a hundred years old, perfectly blind and unable to move. This sacred pig and many of his aged brethren however took it into their heads to die a short time since and their representatives have no very striking features. The number of dogs about this temple, as indeed every where in China, is very troublesome: they are fine wolfish looking animals with lots of pluck, if properly developed, and have very formidable teeth.

While we are at Honam it may be well to mention that there is a very good Curio shop known by the name of Yung Chong. There are some really good things to be had here, but visitors must take care of them to buy up articles, as some of them have been somewhat doctored for sale to Europeans.

There having late been a great deal written regarding the shortest routes between Europe and the United States and China, we have had a careful table of distances made, of which the following is a brief outline, and by which it will be seen that the route through Mexico is the shortest:

Sydney to Liverpool, via Olinda, Si-
huantejo and Vera Cruz in Mexico, Cuba and the Azores, 13,500 miles.
Sydney to Liverpool, via Olinda, Si-
huantejo and the Azores, 14,200
Hongkong to Liverpool, via Sandwich Islands, Silhouettejo and Vera Cruz in Mexico, Cuba and the Azores, 13,600
Hongkong to Liverpool, via Sandwich Islands, Puntland and the Azores, 14,500
San Francisco to New York, via Shihuan-
tze and Vera Cruz, thence by sea to New York, 4,250
San Francisco to New York, via Panama, 2,500
Time of travel from New York to San Francisco, via New Orleans, Vera Cruz and Silhouettejo, 15 days.
And from New York to San Francisco, via Panama, 22

It will thus be seen that the railroad through Mexico is likely to be the connecting link between the two great oceans, and over which the greatest commercial travel between Europe and Asia, and San Francisco and the Eastern States, is to pass. In our excursion from the "Imperial Mexican Railway" stock is paid up, and is active on the Stock Exchange. The completion of the road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico is expected by May, 1867, and as only some 200 miles have to be built to connect with the Pacific coast at Silhouettejo, it will be open to travel before the year 1870.

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TEMBER 20, 1866.

ain seeing the position of his
verbode to assist her, and
the attempt. The captain's
auled on board again, but
perished. The second mate
officer then left on board of
the crew remaining on
ture to go in the basket,
staying on the wreck. The
en took the basket and came
the last who would leave the
—that is to say, myself, the
carpenter, and one of the
led in righting the long boat
over the reef. We then
as we could pick up off the
and maintaing all stand
the boat, with some of our
ments. By this time the sea
clean break over the reef,
her, thinking to lay by the
able, to rescue some more
ut the sea making we were
ard of the reef, and night
ound ourselves surrounded
ater, and could not get clear
break we found ourselves
f, and having a compass in
we could ascertain what
was blowing, I thought it
for the Australian coast,
ched on the morning of the
able to carry sail at times,
the boat to. The sea was
igh all the way across from
then in the act of landing
being frightened the boat
e jumped overboard and
We lost everything with the
what we had on; we then
ward, not knowing where
d Sunday morning when we
r, and seeing a light, which
the Clarence River; we were
by Captain Muir to Mr.
we had a hearty meal; we
on board of Captain Muir's
our wants were well attended
es of the survivors out of 15
er, mate; James Matthews,
and Samuel Wilson, seaman.
we had despatched from Syd-
in the hope of saving those
o were left behind.

established itself in its desired position by the storming of Gitschin. The Second Prussian Army issued out of Silesia, had a bloody battle at Nachod, still pressed on, and effected a junction with the First Army, having been aided by the arrival of the Prussian Guards, who came by an intermediate route, and gained a decisive victory over the Saxons and the Austrians under Clan-Gallas. The Prussians must have had in the field, after their two armies were united, a force of not much less than two hundred thousand men. An equal force of Austrians was resting on the fortresses of Königsgratz and Josephstadt, and protected by the Elbe and one of its tributaries. At length, on Tuesday the 3d of July, a day for ever memorable in the history of Europe, that great battle was begun that was to decide the fate of so many men, and the destiny of so many nations. At six o'clock in the morning the first shot was fired, and at seven in the evening the great Austrian army, under the renowned Beaulieu, was in utter rout, broken, disheartened, powerless.

The following calendar of events is published in the *Memorial Diplomatique*:

"June 14.—Federal execution decreed by the Germanic Dot.

"June 16.—Entry of the Prussians into Leipzig, Giessen, and Cassel. Occupation of Löd.

"June 17.—Entry of the Prussian General Vogel into the Hanoverian capital.

"June 18.—Occupation of Marienburg, Ostritz, and Lauban, in Bohemia, by two Prussian regiments, and occupation of Bernstadt by Prussian cavalry. Occupation of Dresden by the Prussians.

"June 19.—Evacuation of Fort Wilhelm by the Hanoverian troops. Prince William of Hanau made prisoner. Cavalry encounter between the Austrians and Prussians upon the Rumburg road.

"June 20.—Nixdorf occupied by 7,000 Prussians.

"June 23.—Occupation of Rumburg by the Prussians.

"June 24.—Armistice between the Hanoverian and Prussian troops.

"June 25.—Action near Jungbunzlau between the Austrians and the Prussians. The Prussian troops occupied Reichenberg, Trautenau, and Aicha (Bohemia).

"June 26.—Bataille near Turnau.

"June 27.—The army of the Crown Prince of Prussia fought the battle of Nachod. Engagement at Ossiecin. Fight between the Prussians and Hanoverians near Lungsadza. General Steinmetz throws back the Austrian corps d'armée (Ramming) upon Josephstadt. Engagement of the same corps with the 6th and 8th Austrian corps under the Archduke Leopold.

"June 28.—Action near Trautenau. The troops of Prince Frederick Charles engaged, quite prepared to avail of the new steamers. The aid by the agents of Messrs Holt's (taking the exchange 4/6) however, do not seem to be as expected. Of the proportions made by the new line and P. & O. Company, our readers will be able to judge by the following:

"June 30.—Actions at Kort near Turnau, and at Chvalkovitz, between Kolitz and Königgrätz. An Austrian army corps under General Cham-Gallas compelled to retire upon Königgrätz.

"June 29.—The Hanoverian army surrendered at discretion. Capture of Gitschin by the Prussian army.

"June 30.—Actions at Kort near Turnau, and at Chvalkovitz, between Kolitz and Königgrätz. An Austrian army corps under General Cham-Gallas compelled to retire upon Königgrätz.

"July 1.—Action at Gitschin.

"July 1.—Arrival of King William at Gitschin. Junction of the Crown Prince's army with that of Prince Frederick Charles.

"July 3.—The battle of Sadowa." *Saturday Review.*

MISSIONS & SCHOOLS.

To those interested in the question of religious proselytism we communicate the following remarks from the *Continent Athenaeum and Daily News*. A constant complaint is heard from some that the converts made by missionaries (of all denominations) are mostly pitifully increasing class in this world) were delighted to learn that easily transit was open to them offered by the P. & O. Company, our readers quite prepared to avail of the new steamers. The aid by the agents of Messrs Holt's (taking the exchange 4/6) however, do not seem to be as expected. Of the proportions made by the new line and P. & O. Company, our readers will be able to judge by the following:

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"July 1.—Arrival of King William at Gitschin. Junction of the Crown Prince's army with that of Prince Frederick Charles.

"July 3.—The battle of Sadowa." *Saturday Review.*

neglected.—

"July 4.—The improvement perceptible in the beginning of the week having collapsed,

prices have returned to former rates viz.

\$1.95 to \$2., for Siam mill cleaned; \$2.05 to

\$2.10 for Saigon. The total sales of grain effected during the past three days comprise about 90,000 piculs.

"Bankshares—about 45, fully paid up shares were taken at 5 per cent discount.

"July 5.—Action at Gitschin.

"July 5.—Arrival of King William at

Gitschin. Junction of the Crown Prince's army with that of Prince Frederick Charles.

"July 7.—The battle of Sadowa." *Saturday Review.*

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THE TEA TRADE.

Up to the present time the deliveries are the same modest ten millions of pounds per month that they were in 1864 and the early part of 1865 prior to the reduction of the duty. Contrast these with the strangely worked up figures of the latter months of

last year; fictitious as far as representing actual Home and Export requirements which swelled the total deliveries for the year to 132,000,000 lbs. and caused flighty and sanguine London Brokers, in their infinite wisdom, to estimate the requirements of 1865 to be 150,000,000 lbs. for the year. Such figures might well be considered ludicrous, had they no reference to serious subjects to merchants in China as the statistical position of Tea: but unfortunately some little credence was given to the statements, and the effect of this will be heavy loss to those who accepted the figures as even roughly shewing that the Home requirements would be anything approaching so enormous a quantity as that stated.

Cotton.—200 Bales of Shanghae were sold at \$23.50 150 Bales Tientsin (unpressed) at \$23.25 and 100 Bales of inferior pressed Tientsin at \$21.25.

Shirts.—The inquiry for 8½ lb, prevailing yesterday has subsided, and no sales are reported.

Candles.—A sale of 100 pieces Dutch (second quality) and 30 pieces of No. 1, at \$3.47, has taken place.

Seal Longells.—Continue in request at full rates.

Rice.—A few small retail lots changed hands at former rates the offers made for larger quantities betokened a downward tendency.

Coals.—A cargo of 600 Tons of West Hartley's was quitted at \$10.50.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Company. Shares have been freely inquired for at 5 per cent discount; about 50 were taken and more are wanted at that rate.

The new issue 120 changed hands at 2 per cent discount.

Steam shares.—About 25 were sold at from 9 to 8 per cent discount.

Traders are in demand at \$25 prem.

A "BUTTERFLY TRICK."—A Professor Riley lately undertook to get up a series of Japanese performances at Yokohama, to include the "great butterfly trick." There occurred, however, an unhearsay effect for which neither he nor his "numerous and fashionable" audience were prepared.

The man who usually did the "trick" being elsewhere, a substitute was procured, who declined performing it in the order of programme, and when after deferring it until the close of the evening, he was pressed to do it, he coolly replied that it appeared he could not perform it at all!

HIPPOPHAGY IN PARIS.—After much hesitation, the French Government has definitely authorised the public sale of horseflesh as food in Paris. The flesh will be that of horses killed by accident, the number of which is considerable; and it appears from experiments made, as well as from the long-established practice of Denmark and Northern Germany, that such food is perfectly wholesome and nourishing.

In consequence, many tons of horse meat which have hitherto been wasted, will be placed at a moderate price at the disposition of the lower classes. It is probable that in England an outcry would be raised if the sale of horseflesh were to be recommended; but that would be owing to ignorance and prejudice.—*Economist.*

SILKWORMS SUPERSEDED.—A discovery of an important character is said to have been made in France, which will enable us to pass over the silk worm and go direct to the mulberry tree for our supply of silk.

In the bark of the tree a fine textile substance exists, and M. Brunet has succeeded in reducing this to the fineness, durability, and general appearance of silk. He is buying up bark for the purpose of producing large quantities of this new kind of silk.

CAUTION.—*LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.*

Pronounced by Commissioners to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA and PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome. Since that is made."

CAUTION.—*LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.*

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitation.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forward

particulars to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth so as to enable Messrs G. to forward either a partial or complete set of teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED DENTON.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED DENTON.

GAB

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSEL AT	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEPARTURE	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS
Sept. 10	H. Kong.	B. str.	250	Cameron	Saigon	Sept. 5	General	A. Scott and Co
14	Gleam	B. str.	250	Ewart	Saigon	Sept. 4	4 vases	F. Schellens and Co
14	Richard	B. str.	353	W. T. Wilson	Pulchau	Sept. 1	General	Dent and Co
14	Undine	B. str.	366	John	Pulchau	Sept. 2	General	Dent and Co
14	Spangler	B. str.	250	John	Pulchau	Sept. 1	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
14	M. L. Lefevre	B. str.	325	John	Saigon	Sept. 1	General	Dent and Co
15	Empress	B. str.	297	Rasmussen	Newchwang	Aug. 15	"	Wm. Pustau and Co
15	Zephar	B. str.	250	Cooper	Tien-tsin	Sept. 2	otton	J. Burd and Co
15	A. Blue	B. str.	253	Ramsay	Tientsin	Sept. 2	"	Order
15	Pruefer	B. str.	250	Pruefer	P. S. N. C.	Sept. 2	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
15	Yesso	B. str.	509	John	P. S. N. C.	Sept. 2	General	P. and O. S. N. C.
16	Emden	B. str.	432	Holmstrom	Bangkok	Aug. 27	rice	Borneo Company
16	Wat-ratana	B. str.	600	Wischer	Batavia	Sept. 6	Nil	Dutch Consul
16	Malrose	B. str.	200	Petford	Newchwang	Sept. 4	General	John Burd and Co
16	Anony	B. str.	251	White	Bangkok	Aug. 29	rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
16	Kinnyapho	B. str.	341	Black	Singapore	Aug. 24	General	Chinse
16	Shan	B. str.	333	White	Singapore	Sept. 1	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
16	Albion	B. str.	416	Reeve	Singapore	Aug. 16	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
16	Royal Eagle	B. str.	307	Barren	Singapore	Aug. 26	"	Chinese
17	Frieze	B. str.	178	Jacquet	Newchwang	Aug. 30	Pens	Siemens and Co
17	Ho Honan	B. str.	134	Albared	Tientsin	Sept. 2	Cotton	Dent and Co
17	F. G. Ning-tung	B. str.	404	Branson	Bangkok	Aug. 30	Rice	Fardine, Matheson & Co
17	Princess	B. str.	212	Jacobsen	Tientsin	Sept. 9	General	Mayer and Co
17	Padrao	B. str.	177	Herbert	Manila	Sept. 1	General	Reynolds and Co
18	De la van	D. b. k.	600	Rotgenn	Rotterdam	May 16	"	Bahlmann and Co
18	Itace Horse	B. str.	307	Penson	Put-hack	Sept. 5	Nil	hines
18	Richard III	A. str.	955	Greenwood	Cardiff	May 6	6 vases	Order
18	Namecock	A. str.	1119	Stewart	New York	June 6	"	A. Head and Co
18	P. of Satsuma	B. str.	215	John	Bombay	Aug. 22	Standards	P. and O. S. N. C.
18	Azra	B. str.	112	Andrews	Shanghai	Sept. 16	"	P. and O. S. N. C.
18	Windward Ho	B. str.	600	Barrett	S. Francisco	July 25	(general)	Russell and Co
18	Mistral	B. str.	300	Jacobsen	S. Francisco	July 24	Flour	Russell and Co
18	Monte	B. str.	227	Perry	S. Francisco	Sept. 8	Rice	Reynolds and Co
18	May Queen	B. str.	314	Greavey	Put-back	Aug. 31	"	Smith, Kennedy & Co

PASSENGERS.

Per Undine.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hanspach, Miss Liss, Mr. S. W. Baker, 2 Europeans, 41 Chinese, deck, and distressed British seaman.

Per Yesso.—Mr. Ugurah, Mr. ennie, 8 natives and 17 Chinese.

Per Windward Ho.—Mrs. Fisher, Mr. L. L. H. Meiss, Lipner, Garson, Phillips, Deslandes and 72 Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

Date	VESSEL FROM	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
Sept. 14	H. Long.	B. str.	280	Poppin	East Coast	Indies	Douglas Lapraik and Co
14	Felicity	B. str.	657	Poulain	East Coast	"	P. and O. S. N. C.
14	V. run	A. str.	667	Whiting	Shanghai	"	Bur-sell and Co
14	Ajax	B. str.	1670	Kidd	Tientsin	"	Bur-sell and Co
14	Amazona	B. str.	263	Shrimpton	Amoy	"	Siemens and Co
14	Congress	B. str.	178	Shrimpton	Amoy	"	Opium
14	Amelia	B. str.	728	Perry	Amoy	"	New style
15	Achilles	B. str.	278	Gullin	Ningpo	"	Siemens and Co
15	Hector	B. str.	150	Harlan	Tientsin	"	E. Schellens and Co
17	Gryphon	B. str.	424	Elliot	Amoy	"	Bur-sell and Co
17	D. T. Visher	B. str.	395	Van de Leur	Batavia	"	Bur-sell and Co
17	Reverend	B. str.	395	Van de Leur	Calcutta	"	Bur-sell and Co
17	Admiral	B. str.	316	Rogier	Calcutta	"	Bur-sell and Co
17	Concordia	A. str.	1062	Dayne	Shanghai	"	Siemens and Co
17	Albatross	B. str.	130	Calisien	S. Francisco	"	P. and O. S. N. C.
19	Don Ricardo	B. str.	280	Jeffrey	London	"	Oxford and Co
19	John Frasier	B. str.	280	Fraser	London	"	D. Lapraik and Co
20	Yesso	B. str.	500	Curtis	East Coast	"	P. and O. S. N. C.
20	Kinnyapho	B. str.	341	Raknake	Amoy	"	Chinese
20	Pandier	A. str.	1200	Johnson	Manila	"	A. Head and Co

Shipping in China Waters.

WHAMPOA.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE ARRIVED	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	IN-DEPTHS DESPATCH
Agente	Spur	B. str.	1634	Sept. 1	Birley and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
Bartow	Halford	B. str.	1232	Sept. 1	P. and O. S. N. C.	H. K. & W. dock	
C. J. Jorgenson	Peter	P. str.	433	Sept. 1	B. H. Huber and Co	Lading	
Clipper	Halford	S. str.	600	May 1	Siemens and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
Emress	Spur	B. str.	481	Sept. 1	J. M. Matheson and Co	New York	
Herald	Forrester	B. str.	312	Sept. 1	J. M. Matheson and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
John Miller	W. A. Anderson	B. str.	352	Sept. 1	John Miller and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
Lion	John Miller	B. str.	352	Sept. 1	John Miller and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
Malua	Ritson	B. str.	758	Sept. 10	Malua	H. K. & W. dock	
Minerva	Diaz	S. str.	281	Sept. 1	Minerva and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
Nile	Johnson	B. str.	612	Sept. 1	Nile	H. K. & W. dock	
Naomina	Hogen	B. str.	210	Sept. 1	Naomina	H. K. & W. dock	
Nov. Minstrel	Andrew	B. str.	447	Sept. 1	Nov. Minstrel and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
Ruspoli	Deutsche	B. str.	226	Sept. 1	S. H. Russel and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
R. M. Syme	W. A. Anderson	B. str.	720	Sept. 1	R. M. Syme and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
Sabette	Paish	B. str.	96	Sept. 10	Sabette	H. K. & W. dock	
T. Yung	Wattson	B. str.	731	Sept. 12	T. Yung	H. K. & W. dock	
Udine	Forrester	B. str.	610	Sept. 12	Udine	H. K. & W. dock	
Vestris	Curley	B. str.	632	Sept. 12	Vestris	H. K. & W. dock	

MACAO.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE ARRIVED	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	IN-DEPTHS DESPATCH
Analia	Oldfield	P. str.	454	Aug. 12	P. Aramburo	Callao	
Annam	Over	P. str.	212	Aug. 14	P. Ar. Perera	Bordeaux	
Aureliana	Spur	S. str.	482	Aug. 14	Reynolds and Co	Lading	
Antora	Lindcott	B. str.	600	May 1	Siemens and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
Bartonia	W. A. Anderson	B. str.	120	Sept. 1	Bartonia and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
Carina	W. A. Anderson	B. str.	120	Sept. 1	Carina and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
Concordia	G. H. Smith	B. str.	26	Sept. 1	Concordia and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
Egyptian & Horn	Richard	B. str.	140	Sept. 1	Egyptian & Horn Bros. and Co	H. K. & W. dock	
Eusebio	Forde	B. str.	705	Sept. 1	Eusebio	H. K. & W. dock	
Felicity							